PLACE STAMP HERE -Post CAPITOL HILL 18 STATION E 5-PM FOREIGN 1162 Jackson St- Durgo TWO CENTS FOR CORRESPONDERS FOR ADDRES Dear Lucia Hester :- No mish you would write - and tell me what you are doing - By ancia H. Fish + this time you much know Mill all three is to learn about na 5 Min blure St. chickment upatel yeary did for Take up With difficult 11 Exchland stutiset. Hover allingel 1000. California have better touthe than > arroyo - Wilth lots of tortime To-



Santrancisco bal., December 4/12. Cha! A. Fich. Est, Dan Kafael, Cal .: Dear Sir: allow me to remain you that on December 10 to well accus the sale of stoch af the Suba Con. Gold Mining Co., on which assessment No. 3, of 1/4 & pershare, has not been paid. Seen 3000 shares call for \$ 8 th and I feel sure that you have oraiked to pay the same entirely through oversight. Some trang locaceouced # Dob. Balbou Bedg. Dob. Balbou Bedg. Sant Francisco 6.

San Francisco, Dre 9th 1.912 FIVED OF Charles A. Fich Eight .00 Dollars Fin payment of acit. No. 3, alt & per share, on 3500 chare, YUBA CON. GOLD MING CO E (+) Nº 22 Sof Zr wallowallace

San Francisco, Cal., December II, 191.

Mrs.Charles I. Fish,

314, Fifth Ave ue,

San Hafael, Cal.;

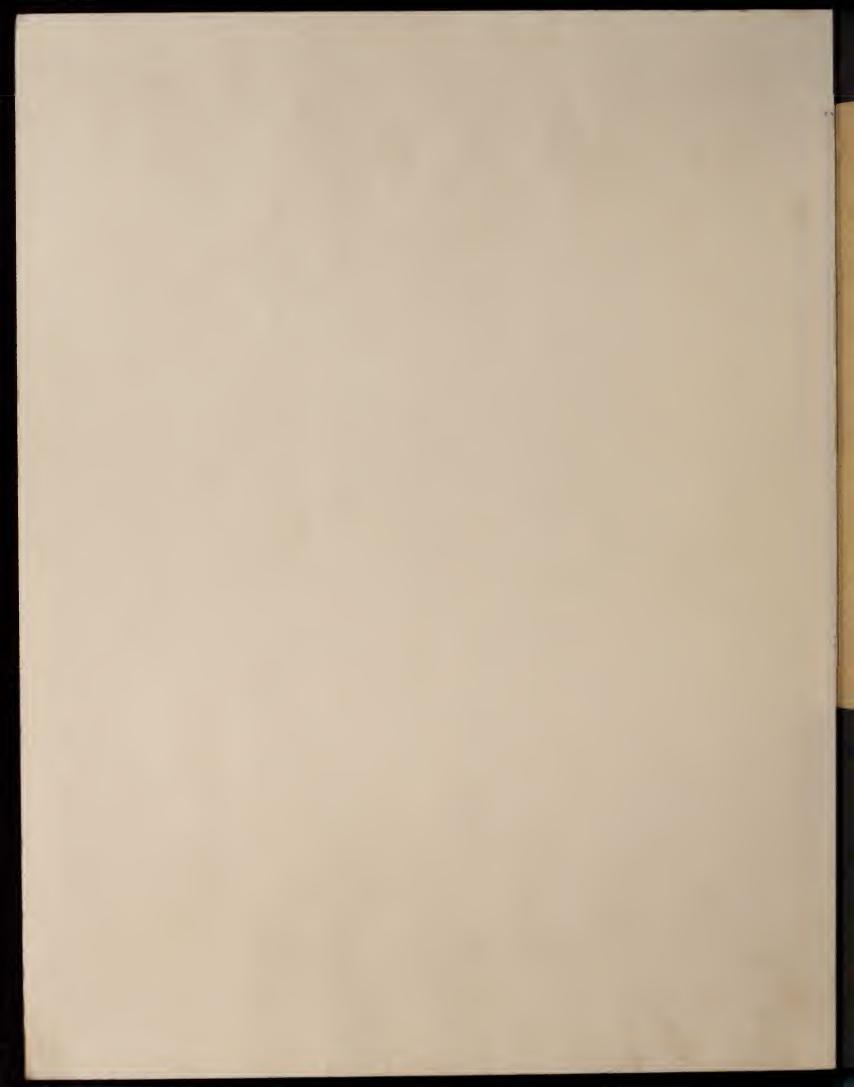
Lear adam:- I enclose herewith the Company's receipt for the amount of the assessment upon Mr. Fish's stock.

I am sure that the stock certificate has never come back into our hands since it was issued. I remember that there was some inquiry as to its whereabouts, last year. It is probable that Mr. Fish has pigeon-holed it out of place, or with other papers. However, should you be unable to find it if needed, the Company will replace it with a duplicate, and cancel the one already issued.

The mine is shut down at present, and is in the care of a watchman for the vinter. We have been negotiating with several parties for the enlisting of the additional capital needed to put it in running shape, and I am confident that we shall soon succeed. I had a very favorable deal all fixed with a prominent London and New York operator, who was to put in \$200,000.00 for a half-interest. As engineers approved the deal, and he was coming over to take active steps on the ground, when he was drowned with the others who sank in the "Titanic" isaster. I then secured the attention of several new parties, and two of them have already examined the mines and approve them as a good investment; so it is only a matter of a little time when I shall get the property into proper running shape, which has not yet been done with it.

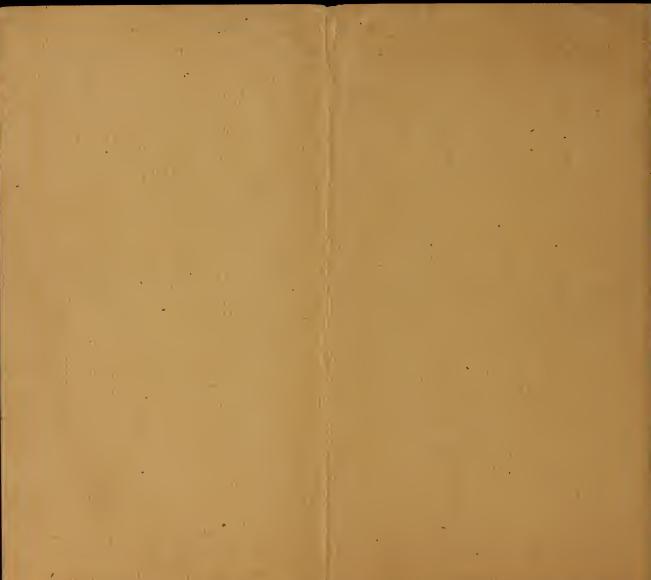
I cannot estimate the value of the stock at the present time, as the mine is not running: but none of mine is for sale, and I steadily resist pressure by the faint-hearted to sell out the property. It is too good to sell as it is, and can too easily be made a great producer to be let go without first exhausting every possible resource, which is a long way in the future, as yet. I sincerely advise you to hold on to your sinces.

ours respectfully, Wellewallace



Yuba Consolidated Gold Mining Company

> Nevada County California



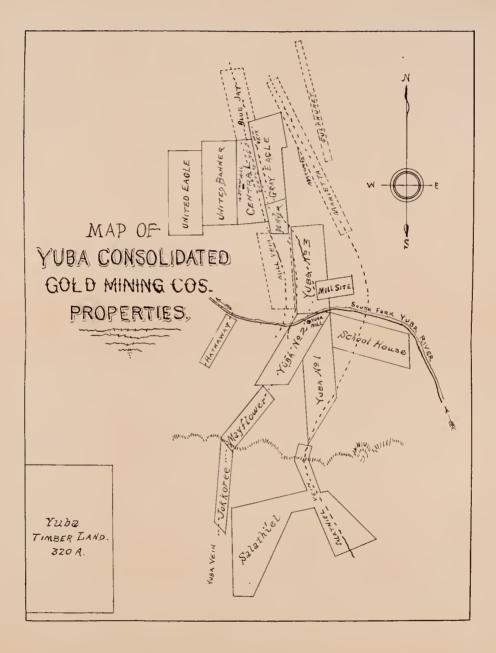
Yuba Consolidated Gold Mining Company

Property situated at Maybert, Washington Mining District, Nevada County, California

DIRECTORS

JOHN M. CHASE	President
JOS. H. HUNT	Vice-President
CHAS. A. MARRINER	Secretary
ARTHUR ARLETT	W. H. PAYSON
WILLIAM C.	WALLACE

MAIN OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA





LOWER DAM OF YUBA CON. G. M. CO., ON SOUTH YUBA RIVER

GENERAL STATEMENT

LOCATION

THIS property is situated at Maybert, Nevada County, California, Twenty-six miles Northeasterly by wagon road from Nevada City, and Twelve miles by road from Emigrant Gap, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Nevada road is kept open the year round; the Emigrant Gap road is closed during the winter.

INCORPORATION

THE Company is incorporated under the Laws of Arizona, the Capital Stock being Four Million Shares of the par value of One Dollar each. There is no stockholders' liability under the Arizona law.

THERE are One Million shares in the Treasury. The stock is fully paid and non-assessable.

PROPERTY

THE property consists of Sixteen Mining Claims; One Mill Site and Three Hundred and Twenty acres of Timber; Three Water Rights; Four lines of Flumes and Ditches; Two Stamp Mills containing ten and twenty stamps respectively; Wilfley Concentrator; Three Air Compressors; Two Tramways; One 75-Light Electric Dynamo; Four Hoists; with all of the various tools and equipment usually found around large going. mines; Pipe Lines; Horses and Wagons; Saw Mill, fully equipped and running; Two Boarding Houses; Stables; Store and Office Building; Bunk Houses for the men; Assay Office; Cottages for families, etc.

TITLE

EIGHT of the Mining Claims, the Mill Site and the Timber Lands are patented. The balance of the claims are held by compliance with the laws of the United States relative to mining locations, and the rules and regulations of the local mining district.

DEVELOPMENT WORK

THE principal development work has been done on the Yuba and Mayflower claims of the Yuba Group, and the Gray Eagle, Central and Blue Jay claims of the Gray Eagle Group. (See Map.)

ON the Yuba Group the work consists of two Tunnels on the Mayflower claim, in both of which ore is exposed. On the Yuba claim a Tunnel has been driven into the mountain a distance of Sixteen Hundred feet. At Six Hundred feet from the mouth of the Tunnel a shaft has been sunk to a depth of Nine Hundred and Sixty feet; levels have been run in the vein both North and South at each 100 feet. This shaft is being unwatered and the mine is dry now, down to the 600-foot level. There are three known veins at this point, to-wit: the Main, the West and the East Veins—all proven; and all carry values in paying quantities. Cross-cuts made by the present company on the 400-foot and 500-foot levels have developed parallel veins of rich ore, which were unknown to the former operators, and which can be easily mined through the existing workings, thus eliminating costly "dead-work" for a long period. Details as to these new resources are given in the "Appendix" hereto. (See Plat of Mine, vertical section.)

On the Gray Eagle Group there are *nine known veins* of ore, all of which have been proven to a certain extent; five of them have been thoroughly proven. These veins average from four to fourteen feet in width. There are numerous tunnels, drifts and cross-cuts, shafts, winzes and upraises in these workings. (See sketch of vertical section.)

It is proposed to work these veins by means of a Tunnel, which can be run in on one of them from a point opposite the Yuba mill, thus, with cross-cuts, opening the whole series to a vertical depth of from Seven Hundred to Seventeen Hundred and Fifty feet. The tonnage of ore thus rendered available will be enormous, and the methods of extraction the most simple and cheap, requiring neither hoisting nor pumping.

As the veins of the Yuba group apex on the plateau some 1,500 feet above the main tunnel, and as those of the Gray Eagle group undoubtedly descend to at least the depth of the Yuba shaft, the quantity of ore contained in two and one-half miles of this vein system, belonging to this Company, defies present computation, but will afford material for the enterprise of future generations.

ORE AND ITS VALUE

THE vein filling in each case is Quartz, carrying Gold in paying quantities—sometimes in excessive quantity. The value of the ore has been determined by milling it; it carries from \$4.00 to \$20.00 per ton and can be mined and milled for from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per ton. From ores milled, it is expected that the average value of all the ores in the property will return from Six to Eight Dollars per ton.

EQUIPMENT

THERE are 20 stamps at the Yuba Group and 10 stamps at the Gray Eagle Group, which are in running order. The Company has a milling capacity of 100 tons per day.

TIMBER AND WATER POWER

THE Company owns ample Water Power, which costs only the maintenance of the dams, flumes and ditches. It owns Three Hundred and Twenty acres of fine standing Timber, and has a Saw Mill with a daily capacity of from 6,000 to 10,000 feet, board measure, of Lumber. It has Timber enough for its own use for all time to come.



SAW MILL PLANT, ON YUBA TIMBER LANDS

Report on the Yuba Mining Property in Nevada County, California

By DANA HARMON, E. M.

THE property consists of Two Water Rights on the Yuba River, Four Hundred and Forty Acres of Timber Land and Eight Quartz Claims, known as:

e

Yuba No. 2.16.91 acresMayflower8.10 acresJokkaree7.16 acresHathaway4.50 acresSalathiel50.11 acresYuba Mill Site2.50 acresTimber Land440.00 acresTotal590.28 acres	Yuba Nos. 1 and 3 Schoolhouse Claim	40 20	acres }	Possessory Title
101d1	Yuba No. 2 Mayflower Jokkaree Hathaway Salathiel Yuba Mill Site	16.91 8.10 7.16 7.16 4.50 50.11 2.50 440.00	acres acres acres acres acres acres acres	

All situated in Sections Nos. 11, 14 and 15, Tp. 17 N., R. 11 E., in Nevada County, California, ten miles from railroad at Emigrant Gap, or 26 miles from railroad at Nevada City.

The elevation above the sea at the main tunnel on the Yuba Claim is 3,000 feet; at the top of the ridge on the Salathiel and Mayflower, about 4,500 feet.

The power water is conveyed by two flumes, one about one-half mile up stream; the other one mile. The rights are among the oldest on the river. The river can be relied on (for power water) for nine months in the year. During the summer, the flow in drought years might not exceed 500 inches. The head at the compressor is 170 feet. This head can be increased by building a new mill and compressor further down the stream.

The old company operated a 25-stamp mill, a 4-drill compressor, and a water power hoist. Some of this machinery is still available. Fifteen of the stamps are in order and will last for a long time. The hoist is in good running shape. The Dow pump of 150 gallons capacity will suffice, provided it is supplemented by a station pump at the 300-foot level. It would be advisable to install a boiler, so as to run the pumps by steam instead of compressed air. This would leave air for the drills. After the mine is unwatered the tax on the pumps would be very light, the mine making but little water in the lower levels.

The formation is grano-diorite, with a heavy slate filling along the veins. The lode lies about one-half mile east of the slate belt.

The veins course nearly north and south, with a dip of from 55° to 70° to the east. The walls are hard, the ore coming away clean. The timber would be stolls to work on. It is ideal ground for machine drills. The width of vein in the Yuba varies from 3 to 15 feet, with a pay-chute worked for 800 feet.

The Main Working was done on the Yuba Claim, which has produced about Txvo Millions of Dollars in Gold. The pay-shoot has been worked for a length of 800 feet, and to a depth of 800 feet below the main tunnel. A dike 4 feet thick cuts through the vein without displacing it. The 300 feet of the pay-shoot lying north of this dike, was not worked by the former owners. Apparently they did not suspect its existence. They worked the ore up to the dike on the 100-foot and 200-foot levels, and assumed that it defined the north limit of the shoot.

There are three distinct veins in the Yuba-main, east, and west. Nearly all the work was done on the main vein, and then only upon that part south of the dike. We may say that the mine is virgin for one-third of the main vein, for all of the east, and also the west vein. There is a stope 150 feet long on the east, above the tunnel, and it yielded the best ore ever had in the mine. There is also a stope 100 feet long on the west vein above the tunnel level. Below, no cross-cuts were run, to test these two veins.

The Salathiel was worked some years ago, with a small mill. All the mine work is now closed in, and one can only see the depression and caving along the line of the tunnel for 400 to 500 feet, showing the course of the old stopes. There is no way of verifying the output, but common report in Nevada County says the ore was of about the same value as in the Yuba Mine. The two mines were formerly operated under different ownerships, and a consolidation was finally effected.

The Mayflower vein was never opened by this Company, although it is evidently another pay-chute in the same vein, and has an old tunnel exposing a well-defined fissure three feet wide. Selected sample across the vein assayed \$29.00 per ton. The whole ledge would mill \$5.00 to \$10.00 per ton. The main Yuba tunnel has been driven into the hill 1,400 feet, following formation matter. This Mayflower tunnel should be cleaned out, and survey made to determine what course to drive the Yuba tunnel, in order to cut the Mayflower shoot at approximately 1,200 feet below.

It has been generally supposed that the strike of the shoot was southerly, into the mountain, but there was no sufficient reason for accepting this theory. The stoping in the main shaft was more to the south than to the north. All the movement-grooves are to the north. This is true of the east as well as the main vein. If it be found true of the Mayflower, but a short drive would come into its shoot on the Yuba tunnel level.

Information given me by trustworthy men is that at the bottom of the Yuba a cross-cut of 50 feet cut the vein 8 feet wide, 14 inches of which, next the hanging, being rich ore, and the balance \$5.00 or \$6.00 rock. No drifting was ever done at this point.

Some five years ago, Dr. Webber, one of the former owners, bonded his partners' interests, and unwatered the Yuba to the bottom, using a tank, in nine months. He died a few weeks thereafter and the mine refilled.

By doing the work hereafter described, I am of the opinion that there would be enough ore blocked out to keep fifteen stamps running constantly, so that the unwatering to the bottom need not be done until reached in the ordinary course of mining.

PLAN FOR RE-OPENING-PRELIMINARY

1. Clean out Mayflower upper tunnel, and sink 20 feet or so, to get the lay of the shoot. Clean out Yuba tunnel (now in 1,400 feet). Make survey to determine relation of these two, and also the lower Mayflower tunnel. Four men will do this work in sixty days. No cross-cutting was done by the old Company; they twisted along, following first one scam and then another.

2. Unwater the Yuba shaft to the 500-foot level. Explore the vein north of the dike on the 200-foot level.

3. Cross-cut on 100 and 200-foot levels for east vein, and on the 200 for the west vein. Upon completion of the Mayflower work, its crew can be transferred to the Yuba cross-cutting. A crew of twelve to fifteen men for six months will complete all this work.

4. Raise the hoist-sheave, and lay a track through the old stopes, so as to run the ore into the bins, and start the 15 stamps. The old plan of running the mill was to dump the ore on the floor, spall, and shovel into feeders.

PERMANENT EQUIPMENT

Sink a double-compartment, incline shaft, either at the mouth of the Yuba tunnel or else on the north side of the river, according as the drifts north of the dike may prove up the shoot. Preferably, I would sink in the country rock between the east and main veins, here fifty feet apart. Short cross-cuts at every 200 feet would cut each and render available all the ore. Two shafts are necessary for ventilation, so as to insure rapid stoping. The old company practically found it impossible to extract all their ore. This new shaft will go down in ore, in the one-third (1-3) of the shoot north of the dike. With a good working shaft, the water can be hoisted cheaper than by pumping.

I should say that this shaft can be sunk at the rate of not less than 75 feet per month, at a cost of approximately \$30 per foot. The equipment would be a water hoist and a 4-drill compressor. Connect up with every alternate level of the old mine, beginning at the 200. It would be safe to stope under the river, and therefore the full length of the shoot, from a level 40 feet below the old 100-foot level.

OUTPUT

The main Yuba Mine will easily supply a heavy 20-stamp mill whose gross annual crushing would be approximately thirty thousand (30,000) tons. If the Mayflower and Salathiel veins are re-opened and fulfil their present promise, this crushing would be doubled.

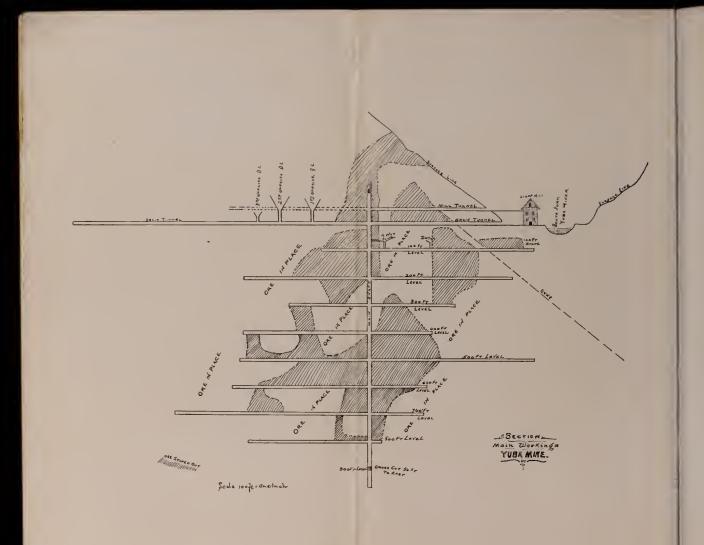
All the conditions are favorable to a low cost per ton, not exceeding \$2.75, *this to include everything*—labor, supplies, depreciation of plant, maintenance, administration, taxes, insurance and *dead work*.

The immediate district has to its credit a bullion yield of Seven to Eight Million Dollars from its quartz veins, and a placer and hydraulic record of much more. There are two large operating mines in this district, whose mills are crushing regularly; one of these has been running continuously for nearly six years, paying regular dividends.

The other finished a new 20-stamp mill last fall and is on the way to soon recoup all outlays. Both of these mills were re-opened after many years of abandonment.

The Yuba is sufficiently opened and has enough \$4.00 to \$8.00 ore now in sight to warrant a safe judgment as to its value. My own knowledge of the district was gained by eight years' residence and by the re-opening of the largest of the above-described paying properties. The Yuba has my unqualified indorsement as a safe property to re-open and equip for a long life of crushing.

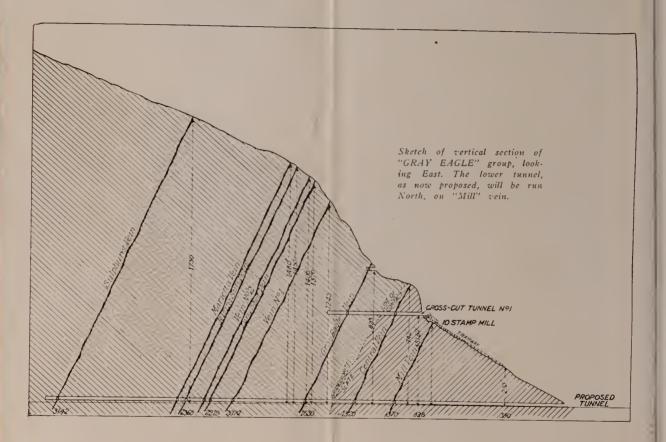
Signed: DANA HARMON, E. M.





TWENTY-STAMP MILL AT YUBA MINE, AND YUBA RIVER BRIDGE

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TEN-STAMP MILL AT GRAY EAGLE MINE.

A GOING gold mine is not a speculation, but a plain, commercial proposition; a manufacturing enterprise, whose raw material is free, whose methods are adjustable with the utmost nicety to the requirements of profit-making, and whose product commands an instant market, anywhere in the world, at a price that never fluctuates, and which is accurately known in advance. No other business that men engage in possesses all these attributes.

A gold mine run upon the same business principles as obtain in commerce, generally, should never lose money—and, in fact, *never does*.

In proportion to the numbers engaged, mining is the safest of the world's great employments. Twenty-nine per cent more people lose money and fail in mercantile business, thirty-two per cent more in farming, and forty-one per cent more in banking, than do so in legitimate mining.

THE late Cecil Rhodes, one of the world's greatest men of business, said: "I believe that investing in *good mining stock* is the most profitable of investments, and very, very much the safest."

Printed by The Stanley-Taylor Company, San Francisco



Can Francisco, Cal. Dic: 13/17.

Mr. Cha! A. tisk, Sau Rafael, Cal .: Dear Madami : I enclose one of this Company's printed prospectures, which will give you a good iden of the location and nature of the property in server. at freeeas the mine is chet down "im care of a watchmand for the winter, but we are undeavoing to secure additional capital for a reneared of speaking at an early day. The Cumpany has invected our \$ 300,000; and has what is probably the largest & best property in the State : and any rate, one of the largest and best. icate of stock, which is missing. I would suggest that perhaps it may have been placed in the safe of the Continginia Co, at some tome, and Motherens may be after to find it. I will bring the matter before the next meeting apour Directors have ver Ey I have no doubt that they well authorize the essuance of a new certificate. If you find the ald one, place let me twow. Sours Sincerely Yours, Surenely, locce, ewallacd, Secretary.







HAMMONTON

Gold Districts of California

ALLI LE TAK





Location. The Hammonton district is in south-central Yuba County along the lower Yuba River about 10 miles east of Marysville. It is a major dredge field that extends along the river about eight miles. It also is known as the Yuba River district.

History. The river and streams here were first worked 'during the gold rush by small-scale placer methods. However, this soon ceased because the river level was raised by a large influx of hydraulic mine tailings. Bucket-line dredging began in the district in 1903 under the direction of W. P. Hammon. In 1905 his interests were taken over by Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields, which had just been organized. This concern perfected large-scale bucket-line dredging here into one of the most efficient methods for mining placer gold. Yuba Dredge No. 20 was one of the largest gold dredges in existence. The district was dredged almost continuously from 1903 to 1968 and was the principal source of gold in California for some time. The estimated total output from dredging was estimated in 1964 at 4.8 million ounces.

However, operations have been gradually curtailed; in 1967 only two dredges were operating. On October 1, 1968 the last dredge was shut down, thus ending a major industry that had existed for nearly 70 years. More than a billion cubic yards of gold-bearing gravels were dredged. The extensive piles of gravel have become increasingly important as sources of aggregate.

Gold-Bearing Gravels. The gold-bearing gravels are in and south of the Yuba River, which flows west-southwest through the area. Digging depths range from 60 to 80 feet on the upper end to 100 to 125 feet in the vicinity of the town of Hammonton. As much as 45 feet of the upper gravels are hydraulic mine tailings. Bedrock in the upper eastern end of the field consists of metamorphic rocks, while, in the central and western portions, the gravels are underlain by clay. The gold recoveries have been as follows: 12 cents/yd in 1915-16; 14-15 cents/yd in 1920-22; 8-9 cents/yd in 1928-29; 12 cents/yd in 1948-49, and 16.56 cents/yd in 1959. The hydraulic tailings were reported to have averaged 6 cents/yd at the old price. The gravels are medium to fine and are free-washing. Minor amounts of platinum were recovered. According to the April, 1960 issue of Mining World, in 1959 Yuba Cons. reported four dredges treated 16,642,265 cu. yds. with an average content of 16.56 cents per yard. Reserves in the area were estimated to be about 93 million cu. yds. Estimates are that about 235 million yds. of gold-bearing gravels are in the field but beyond depths of existing equipment.

Operations. Hammon and Davis, 1903-05 (bought by Yuba Cons.), two dredges; Marysville Dredging Co., 1906-25 (bought by Yuba Cons.), five dredges; Pacific Gold Dredging Co., 1916-23, one dredge; Yuba Cons. Goldfields, 1905-1968, 21 dredges, not all worked at the same time.

Excerpt from: Gold Districts of California, by: W.B. Clark, California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, Bulletin 193, 1970.

Return to Principal Gold Districts



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Book Review

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The Journal of San Diego History Spring 1972, Volume 18, Number 2 Contents of this Issue

--- Book Review ---David J. Weber, Book Review Editor

Gold Mines of California: An Illustrated History Of The Most Productive Mines With Descriptions Of The Interesting People Who Owned And Operated Them. By Jack R. Wagner. Berkeley: Howell-North Books, 1970. Appendix. Glossary. Illustrations. Index. Maps. 259 pages. \$10.00.

Reviewed by William S. Greever, head of the Department of History at the University of Idaho, Moscow, where he has taught since 1949. He is the author of *The Bonanza West: The Story of the Western Mining Rushes, 1848-1900*, published in 1963.

This study covers the major gold mining activity in California after simple methods, such as the pioneer prospectors used to separate placer gold from its stream bed, had to be abandoned for more sophisticated processes. One of the new ways was hydraulicing which yielded about 270 million dollars in gold; another was dredging, which secured around 400 millions' worth; and a third was lode mine enterprises, of which the dozen most important extracted approximately 389 million. From 1849 through 1968 these three obtained riches worth a billion 58 million dollars from the Mother Lode and Northern Mines area of California.

It is an easy oversimplification to say that hydraulicing was to turn a fire hose against a gravel bank embedded with gold and wash it down into a water trough where the mineral was separated from the impurities. Sometimes the water was brought in by long distance canals. It was launched through a remarkably effective nozzle at the end of a canvas hose against a bank sometimes a mile and a half wide. So powerful was the flow that a strong man could not strike a crowbar through a six-inch jet. It washed the gravel down into a series of sluice boxes, which extracted most of the gold and let the residue go downstream. This man-made erosion often overloaded the rivers, which left their banks to deposit sand or gravel on farmers' crops and fields. Increasing objections to this destruction finally forced a virtual end to hydraulicing by 1894.

Dredging began as early as 1850, but was not much used until the adoption of the single lift bucket elevator type machine in 1897. It could work to a depth of 30 feet below the water level and handle about 35,000 cubic yards a month; a modern one could go 124 feet deep and its capacity was 125,000 cubic yards a week. Either machine could proceed well inland from a stream by taking its own pond with it, cutting from the front and filling in at the back. Although there were a number of small operations, a large one was the Yuba Consolidated Gold Field that secured about a hundred thirty million dollars in riches. The last dredge stopped in 1968 because labor costs exceeded the value of what could be extracted.

The dozen most important lode mine enterprises are given each a chapter in this book. Some began work as early as 1849; the last ceased operating in 1965. Many of them were exploited by the original methods to a point of unprofitability, perhaps closed down for awhile, and then were reworked with new techniques. Some seemed to exhaust all their mineral resources, but continued through barren ground until they hit another vein or pocket of gold. To power their machinery they likely used steam or water at first, then electricity later. Ore cars within the mines were for years moved by mules, many of whom were intelligent enough to kick into proper position a track switch lined the wrong way, and later by electric engines. The two catastrophes especially feared were fire and flood. The worst of these was the Argonaut mine fire, which killed 47 men below the 3,000 foot level and thwarted rescue operations for 22 days. Mining was quite profitable during the depression of the 1930's because the selling price of gold remained constant while the cost of operation notably declined. During World War II almost all gold mines were closed by federal edict. Those that then reopened were faced with an unchanged price for gold while the cost of everything else advanced sharply. In 1965 the last of these mines closed because it was costing \$50 an ounce to produce gold that could be sold only for \$35. Barring new discoveries, gold mining in California will probably never be revived.

This clearly organized, well written volume is based on interviews with old timers, books, newspapers, magazines, corporate reports and government documents. It is doubtful if any additional important sources exist, so this will rightfully stand as the definitive study. The book will be a valuable reference for professional historians and miners, an enjoyable entertainment for history and old-mine buffs. The 300 photographs, maps and drawings are simply excellent. Varied in subject matter, carefully selected, well reproduced, they are a fine supplement to the text.

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